

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend paragraphs [0021] and [0022] as follows.

[0021] The address registration information will make it possible for a NMS to determine what switches and routers configure the network. One embodiment of this method, as applied to an LMS, is illustrated by the flowchart in Figure 3. A switch 122 in the WAN 120 appends address registration information to a message at block 300. In one embodiment, the message is an ELMI message. The switch 122 then sends the message to a router 106 in the LAN at block 310. The message can be sent when one of the networks is first configured or after a change in configuration has occurred. In a further embodiment, the message can be sent every ten minutes, or some other set interval of time, to monitor the configuration. The router 106 will then pass this address information on to the LMS at block 320. The LMS 101 uses this information to map out the network at block 330. Once the network has been mapped out, the LMS 101 can then configure the entire network as desired at block 340.

[0022] A converse embodiment, allowing the system to be mapped and configured by a WMS, is illustrated by a flowchart in Figure 4. A router 144 appends address registration information to a message at block 400. Again, in one embodiment, the message is an ELMI message and the timing and frequency of the message can be tailored to suit the circumstances. The router 144 sends the message to a switch 124 in the WAN at block 410. The switch 124 passes the address information on to the WMS at block 420. The WMS 121 uses this information to map out the network at block 430. Once the network has been mapped, the WMS 121 can then configure the network as desired at block 440. Usually, the LMS is more familiar to the management information

systems (MIS) administrators who will be configuring the network. Therefore, the LMS is more likely than the WMS to be used for configuration purposes.